

INDIANS ENTER PROTEST.

Sioux Chiefs Claim Their People Are Not Treated Right.

Formal Statement Presented to Congress and the Secretary of War—Waiting for the Meeting.

(Special Washington Letter.)

The American Indians seldom have an opportunity to be heard, but they always have ample opportunities to suffer, and nearly all of the wars of the past 200 years have been caused by injustice and oppression, the white men being the original aggressors.

Recently there was a council of Sioux Indians at Pine Ridge agency, and they sent four chiefs to Washington to memorialize the congress for justice. They appeared before the senate committee on Indian affairs, and presented their memorial, which has just been printed. The document is signed by Red Cloud, American Horse, Clarence Three Stars and Patrick High Star. Their statement of grievances is, in part, as follows:

"For many years a number of our people have been employed and taken from the reservation to accompany Buffalo Bill's Wild West show for exhibition purposes throughout the United States and Europe. A plan was inaugurated to allow the Indians to trade out one month's salary in Rushville, Neb., before boarding the cars. James F. Asay, a white man, who was expelled from the Pine Ridge reservation for misconduct in 1891, has a deep-rooted grudge against the Indians, and it is made compulsory for them to trade at Asay's store in Rushville, Neb., and pay for the goods they purchase the most outrageous charges or lose their position with the show.

"Upon the return of the Indians to the agency this man Asay is permitted to be present and collect bills against the Indians while final payment is being made, and in some instances Asay handles the cash and presides over the payment. Mr. Asay's conduct was such that he was, under the provision of the laws governing Indian reservations, removed from the Pine Ridge agency in 1891, but was still permitted to use the reservation at his convenience and defraud the Indians by charging them exorbitant prices for goods sold under the Buffalo Bill trading combination, which seems too strong for the officials at Pine Ridge to break, in face of Asay's persuasive powers of pleading those whose favoritism he seeks. Why not require Messrs. Cody and Salisbury to stand up to their agreement and pay the Indians cash, thus allowing them to trade where they choose and enjoy competition in prices the same as the whites do? What reason is there for the government to violate the law and plunder the Indians in the most outrageous manner?

"The Cody-Salisbury contracts call for payment of services in lawful money of the United States. If the orders issued by the Wild West company on Asay and his robbing machine are lawful money of the United States, then all this goes for nothing. A suit in equity should be brought against the Cody-Salisbury company for every cent that has been paid the Indians in orders on Asay's store, and the amount due each paid to the individual Indian who rendered service in cash as per contract. An investigation will bring out more facts in connection with this robbing scheme. Asay should be kept off the reservation altogether; his removal from the Indian country was a step in the right direction.

"There is a clause in the printed forms of the contract for beef which reads as follows: 'That the beef cattle under this contract shall be good, healthy, merchantable steers and cows (no bulls or stags) not over seven years of age.'

"Among the cattle received from the contractor since July 1, 1895, there have been old oxen, straight bulls, fresh cut bulls, and stags, old, poor cows that they dropped dead near the Holy Rosary mission school, but were dressed and issued to the Indians as 'merchantable beef,' and up to contract requirements. Other cattle died while en route to Fortcupine and Medicine Root; and at this issue old bulls, some fresh cut, some in sexual prime, were conspicuous and served as an issue of merchantable steers and cows (no bulls or stags) not over seven years of age."

In giving testimony before the committee on Indian affairs, American

consequently the chieftainship went to another branch of the family. But when they came to select these four men to be the rulers of the people in their roving life, I was selected as a representative of that branch of the chieftainship of which my grandfather was a chief.

"Personally, my own belief is that there is a God, a Supreme God, and, while I am not an official, I am in sympathy with all religious work, and I urge my people to attend churches and become church members. As a people we have permanent convictions. We believe in a Supreme God, and we have a way of approaching Him. The sun dance was one way. Personally, I believed in the sun dance in the old days, and I have been prominent in it. We have a sort of rude cross—whether it means cross or not—we have somehow got the idea to put medicine and some other things on the top of a tree in a sort of cross shape. It resembles something like the cross of the Christian people, but we do not know how we got the idea. Anyway, we got the idea of putting something on the tree when we worship God, and I believe we practice the religion more strictly than white people do; that is, we do what we preach. Whether anyone condemns us or not, we do it."

Red Cloud, the famous war chief of the Sioux nation, presented a pitiful



SENATOR R. E. PETTIGREW.
(One of the Stanchest Friends of the Indians in Congress.)

spectacle. He is almost blind and very feeble. He was led into the committee room by an attendant. Senator Pettigrew, chairman of the committee, speaking through the interpreter, said: "Red Cloud, I want to hear what you have to say, and will listen patiently and help you if I can."

"How," said the old man, as he arose and took the senator's hand. "How, I will talk from my heart. There are no lies in my heart. I talk only the truth."

"I believe you," said the senator, as he took the hand of the savage chief who has handled the rifle and bowie knife so often and with such deadly effect. "Now, tell me what you are here for."

"I am 76 years old and cannot see very well. The light hurts my eyes. I was born on Bluewater creek, which is a branch of the Platte river. It is about 15 miles from the place Gen. Harney killed the Rosebud Indians. I have usually lived in the vicinity of the Black Hills. The Great Creator provided us abundantly with buffalo and deer, and the trees gave us their fruit. The white man came and despoiled us. I first came here to see President Grant, and all the other presidents have considered me their friend. I have been on Rosebud agency for 28 years. I now come, as an old man, pleading for my people. We do not want our lands allotted to us in severalty. We are willing to become farmers, but the land are bad and fit only for grazing and raising cattle and horses. We have tried to plant, but the sun in July and August scorches everything. There is not enough water for agricultural life. There are only a few places where even the cattle can get a living in summer time.

"You see, I am very old and unfit to go anywhere, but my people urged me to come and shake your hand and beg you to help my people. I want the good white men in congress to let us have our lands in common. You have taken a whole continent. Can you not let our little remnant live in peace?"

"The white men who came among us when we were wild and married our maidens are now a part of our tribe, and we want them and their children protected. But we want no more white men to come among us. They marry our girls merely to obtain tribal rights, and then they cheat us out of our best lands. If we punish them or drive them out you send a big army. We want you to keep them all away from us and let us live in peace."

Senator Pettigrew asked about the sun dance, and American Horse said: "The sun dance is a period of religious excitement. Your missionaries told us the Saviour will come again. Sometimes our young men think that He is coming, and they dance a 'have a good time.' It is all right."

Sensor Pettigrew inquired: "Do you think the Saviour will come to the Indians?"

"Of course," replied American Horse. "When He came to the white men He killed Him; and He will come to the Indians the next time, for we will receive Him gladly." SMITH D. FRY

No Proof of Insanity.
Flasherly—They say Dr. Henpeel mind wandered while conducting wife's funeral.

Dasherly—What made 'em think that Flasherly—Why, at the close of a burial service, he said: "Here end the first lesson."—N. Y. Truth.

A Consistent Man.
Mrs. Yeast—You say your husband never leaves the house in the morning without a smile?
Mrs. Crimmonback—Yes; and I do believe he ever came home at night without one.—Yonkers Statesman.

Dangerous.
Missus—Why did you permit th policeman to kiss you, Bridget?
Bridget—Sure, num, an' I could be after resistin' an' officer.—N. Journal.

WORK OF THE WIND.

Cyclone Said to Have Wrought Much Ruin at Lyle, Minn.

One Life Lost and a Number of Persons Injured—Houses and Barns Demolished—Destructive Storm Down East.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 11.—A special to the Tribune from Mason City, Ia., says: At 6:50 Thursday night a cyclone struck northwest of Lyle, Minn., taking a southeasterly course. It tore up houses and other buildings in its course and the territory is now bare. It was about half a mile in width. All telegraph lines north are down and box cars on sidings were smashed into kindling. One report says six persons were killed and a number injured, but a later dispatch says that so far as known only one person, Henry Hansen, was killed, but ten were injured, some of them it is feared fatally. Those injured were Charles Larson and wife and baby, Mr. Brooke and wife, Peter Hansen and wife and their son Robert, Mrs. Haugson and Mrs. Henry Hanson.

Hansen, the man who was killed, was caring for his team when the storm struck his barn, demolishing it and killing his team and other stock. Hansen was carried about 40 rods east, where his body, badly mutilated, was found. The storm originated four miles west of Lynn and half a mile north of the Iowa line, and pursued a zigzag course toward the northeast, sweeping everything before it fully half a mile wide. Trees were uprooted, telephone and telegraph poles were broken off, barns, houses, orchards, groves and gardens were swept by the mad fury of the storm. Several loaded cars on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad were removed bodily from the track. The lumber yard of L. A. Sherman was scattered promiscuously about the country, and windmills without number were destroyed. The schoolhouse known as Minnerka, near the Iowa line, was obliterated.

Boston, June 11.—The northeast rainstorm which set in Wednesday morning and which was apparently the culmination of a week of dull weather, appears to have blown itself out. Nearly every city and town in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont reports more or less damage by the high water, while the lowlands all through this region are flooded.

Springfield, Mass., June 11.—Special dispatches to the Union from the towns along the Connecticut river indicate that much damage is being done by floods. The boom at Turner's Falls, Mass., broke at 4:30 o'clock in the morning. There were about 80,000,000 feet of logs. There is no way of stopping this boom or the one that broke at Bellows Falls, Vt., until they reach Mount Tom, near Northampton. The dam of the Warner Manufacturing company at Greenfield broke. It was built of solid rock and was 50 feet long and 12 feet high. A portion of the dam of Eddy & Son also gave way. At Charlemont, Mass., a sawmill dam owned by H. T. Ford went Thursday morning.

Bellows Falls, Vt., June 11.—For the past 36 hours the rain-fall in this section has been continuous. The Connecticut river has risen several feet and all its small tributaries are badly swollen. The highways are washed out and a boom just north of here, holding 12,000,000 feet of logs belonging to the Van Dyke drive, burst and, unless the boom at Turner's Falls, Mass., holds, a large part of the drive will go on toward the sea.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

Fire at Tien-Tsin, China, Causes Over 100 Deaths.

Tacoma, Wash., June 11.—A terrible disaster that resembles the Paris fire in all its details is reported from Tien-Tsin, China, where over 100 persons lost their lives in a burning death-trap. A festival was in progress in the temple dedicated to the queen of heaven. All around the building awnings were hung and inflammable materials were strung. The place was crowded day after day, and it was when the festivities were at their height, with women and children crowding the edifice to the doors, that the fire broke out. A terrible panic ensued. Men and women struggled for exits, trampling the weak and the children under foot. Many who were near the doors were cut off from escape by the crowds. The exact number who lost their lives will never be known, but the estimates run over 100. The city was plunged into grief and a municipal investigation will follow.

THREE MEN KILLED.

Disastrous Railway Disaster Near Exeter, N. H.

Exeter, N. H., June 11.—The most serious wreck on the Boston & Maine railroad in many months occurred on the western division about a quarter of

past 1:30 o'clock

TRIED TO KILL FAURE.

Failure of an Attempt to Assassinate President of France.

Paris, June 14.—An attempt was made Sunday to assassinate Felix Faure, president of the French republic, while he was en route to Long Champs to witness the Grand Prix. While M. Faure's carriage was passing a thicket near the Cascade restaurant, in the Bois de Boulogne, a bomb, which subsequently proved to be a piece of tubing about six inches long and two inches in diameter, with a thickness of half an inch, charged with powder and swan shot, exploded. No one was injured by the explosion. A man in the crowd suspected as the prime mover was arrested. He gave his name as Gallet and made only the briefest replies to questions put to him by the police. Gallet said that he had no occupation, but resided at Levallois-Perret. The police are making a thorough search of his lodgings. He is believed to be insane, for he shouted as the carriage passed along so loudly as to attract general attention in the crowd.

The news of the attempt spread like wild-fire through the city, and when M. Faure returned to the Elysee the streets along the route where it was known he would drive were crowded with people who cheered him vociferously.

The bomb was a clumsily-made affair, to which a piece of fuse was attached, and the fuse was probably lighted by a paper fixed in the end of a stick as soon as the head of the procession came into view. The presumption is that at the moment the fuse was lighted the culprit fled, and in any case the bomb could not have done much harm. In the thicket where the police found the remnants of the bomb, they found a pistol on which were engraved the words: "Mort A Felix Faure," and



FELIX FAURE.
(President of France.)

the names Alsace-Lorraine and Cologne. Near the pistol was a small dagger, bearing a similar threatening inscription; and a few feet away the police found a newspaper with a cartoon grossly insulting to the president. This contained an offensive inscription hinting at the execution of M. Faure.

When the report was heard a dense cloud of smoke rose from the thicket and there was consternation until it was found that no one had been injured. The police sprang forward, but found the thicket deserted. When the crowd saw one of the policemen holding the bomb they jumped to the conclusion that he was the perpetrator of the outrage and handled him roughly, clubbing him with heavy walking sticks and umbrellas until his comrades rescued him, badly bruised and covered with blood. The president's cortege then proceeded to the race course. On his arrival at the race course M. Faure was warmly congratulated on his escape by Grand Duke Zergius, M. Hanotaux and other members of the cabinet. His sang froid will greatly increase his popularity. It is rumored that the prefect of police has information connecting the Paris anarchists with the outrage, but it is generally believed that the act was the act of a madman rather than of a conspirator. The attempt on the life of M. Faure was made on the very spot where Berezovsky tried to shoot the czar while driving to the military review at Long Champs in 1867, and where Francois, a lunatic, fired his revolver at M. Faure on July 14 last.

This attempt on the life of President Faure is the second since his elevation to the chief magistracy of the French republic on January 17, 1895. On the one hundred and seventh anniversary of the fall of the Bastille, July 14, 1896, as the president was entering the parade ground at Long Champs to review the troops a man named Francois fired two shots directly at the executive, who, however, was not harmed.

People are commenting on the ill fortune of French presidents on Sundays and in the month of June; for they remember that it was on the Sabbath, June 24, 1894, at Lyons, that Pietro Santo drove a knife into the heart of the late President Carnot.

TITLE FOR CLEVELAND.

The Ex-President to Be Made a Doctor of Law by Princeton.

Princeton, N. J., June 14.—Grover Cleveland, after having persisted in his determination not to accept an honorary degree from any college, has at last decided to receive from Princeton university at its commencement on Wednesday of this week the degree of doctor of laws. This will be the first collegiate degree Mr. Cleveland has permitted any college to bestow upon him.

Killed Her Husband.

Little Rock, Ark., June 14.—Near Tilar, Ark., Saturday Mrs. P. A. Wilson killed her husband, beating his brains out with a hammer. Wilson was a well-known lumberman. After committing the deed Mrs. Wilson surrendered to an officer. According to Mrs. Wilson's story she and her husband lived unhappily and her husband had often persuaded her to commit suicide with him.

Aid for Mark Twain.

New York, June 14.—The Herald has started a fund for Mark Twain, the celebrated American humorist, opening the list with a subscription of \$1,000.

LEAPS INTO THE SEA.

Sensational Ending of the Career of Barney Barnato.

The Famous South African Diamond King Said to Have Committed Suicide as a Result of Ill Health—Sketch of His Life.

London, June 15.—Barney Barnato committed suicide by jumping into the ocean. The startling news came late Monday night from Funchal, Madeira Islands, that Barnato had plunged from the steamship Scot into the Atlantic. A half gale was blowing at the time, and though a boat was at once launched in an attempt to rescue the suicide the effort proved futile. The body, however, was recovered after a prolonged search.

It has been known in England that Barnato had been ailing for a long time. He had only recently recovered from a long and severe illness in South Africa, and the trip to England was advised by his physicians, who believed that a change of air and climate would benefit the famous mine promoter and speculator.

Barnato boarded the steamship Scot at Capetown on the 2d of June. Nothing unusual was noticed in his demeanor, save that at times he suffered from fits of depression. But the other passengers attributed these attacks to his ill state of health. All apparently went well until the ship was nearing the equator, when the oppressive heat had more serious effects on Barnato. Then one day he dropped into the sea, and a meteoric career was gloriously ended.

It was supposed that Barnato was the richest man in the world. His wealth at one time was estimated at \$100,000,000, but there were many who doubted that all his stocks and properties possessed this intrinsic value.

However that may be, the Transvaal raid made a huge hole in his estate. Barney Barnato was in many respects the most remarkable speculator of the century. Of all the Englishmen who have taken part in the development of South Africa, two only have secured a world-wide reputation. These have been Cecil Rhodes and Barnett Isaacs, more often and less respectfully styled "Barney." Barnato was an assumed name, a sort of stage name, for he began his life in South Africa by exhibiting a trick donkey some 25 years ago. He was then about 20 years of age. Barnato was an English Jew and illustrated an extraordinary way the financial genius of his race. Up to the point where his fortunes began to decline he made money by leaps and bounds, and in 1895, when his good fortune was at its zenith, he was estimated to have controlled interests worth in the neighborhood of £100,000,000. It was the fashion to call him the richest man in the world.

At that time he was virtually the king of the London money market. In the autumn of 1895, when the boom in Kaffirs, the shares of the comparatively new gold mines of the Transvaal, South Africa, was at its height, every man, woman and child in London was ready to invest in the "Kaffirs." The craze was the last of those financial fevers which periodically attack conservative England, the "South sea bubble" being the first. For months it was estimated that he controlled interests worth between £100,000,000 and £150,000,000. Among his assets was a bank originally capitalized at \$12,500,000. In a few months its capital stock rose in value to \$45,000,000.

Barnato was born in London. Little is known of his early life, except that he received his instruction from a private tutor instead of attending the public schools. He was a younger son, and at the age of 20 went to South Africa, then a much more savage territory than it is now, and scantily populated by Englishmen or persons of English descent, to seek his fortune. The Kimberley diamond mines were then beginning to be productive. With his few pounds of capital he began dealing in diamonds in a small way. He was clever and pushing. Everything he touched he made successful. In five years he had earned enough in the retail sale of diamonds to purchase shares in the mines from which his merchandise came. Before another five years had elapsed his holdings in Kimberley had become very large, and when the Transvaal gold fields were discovered he had profits to invest in them.

In 1886 Barnato was a definite money power in South Africa, and began to be spoken of as the rival of Cecil Rhodes. Unlike in temperament and even more unlike in personal ambition, the two men started in to be hot opponents, but in 1888 they reached the conclusion simultaneously that their respective interests could be best promoted by combining forces, and the De Beers consolidated mines were the result, one of the most valuable pieces of property of the kind in the world.

When the tremendous increase in his mining interests called for the establishment of a London branch this took the form of the Barnato bank. From that date he spent most of his time in London, living at first in Earl Spencer's town residence, but moving finally into a magnificent mansion overlooking Hyde Park. While in Africa he married and had three children—two sons and a daughter. He always had, or professed to have, boundless faith in the future of the Transvaal, and his personal popularity among all classes of Afrikaners was very great. In London, where he was constantly besieged by flatterers, beggars and protectors of all sorts of enterprises, he finally became quite inaccessible to all except his most intimate friends, but they liked him thoroughly and believed in him, even when keen-eyed English financiers began to look askance at his enterprises and openly predict his ultimate collapse.

His private generosity was frequently expressed, and in the autumn of 1895 he sent £25,000 to the lord mayor of London for distribution among the London poor.

About a month ago it was rumored that his health was suffering from the severe tension of speculation, and in the latter part of May it was reported from Cape Town that he was suffering from nervous prostration and had been placed by his friends under restraint. This was subsequently denied by his London representative, who said that Barnato was suffering from a slight attack of cape fever, not likely to prove serious.

Oldest Odd Fellow Dead.

Baltimore, Md., June 15.—Henry L. Buehler, the oldest odd fellow in the world, died at his home Monday morning in his 89th year. He was a pioneer member of William Tell lodge and intimately associated with John Wilder, the founder of the order of which he was a member for 64 years.

Cyclone in Peru.

Lima Peru, June 15 (via Galveston).—A heavy cyclone swept over Arequipa on June 6, but no serious damage was done. Dr. Barlinga, who was minister of justice under President Pierola, is dead.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

Details of the Suicide of Barney Barnato, the Diamond King.

Funchal, Madeira, June 16.—The following details have been obtained of the suicide of Barney Barnato while on the passage here from Cape Town. Barnato, who had been in ill health for some time past, seemed to improve after leaving Cape Town, but he was never left alone and some one was continually detailed to watch him. Monday, between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, he seemed to be in very good spirits and was walking up and down the deck on a passenger's arm. Suddenly Barnato asked his companion to tell him the time. Before he received a reply he wrenched his arm away and jumped overboard.

The fourth officer jumped overboard after him, but failed to save the life of the South African speculator, as heavy seas were running and the vessel was steaming at the rate of 17 knots an hour. So soon as possible the steamer was stopped and a life boat pulled to the spot where the two men were last seen. The fourth officer was rescued in an exhausted condition and later the body of Barnato was recovered, floating head downwards. His remains have been embalmed and will be taken to England on board the Scot. Mrs. Barnato and her children were also on board the Scot.

A BLOW AT BUTTERINE.

Governor of Illinois Signs a Bill That Is Expected to Put \$3,000,000 Into Farmers' Pockets.

Springfield, Ill., June 16.—The anti-butterine bill, which prohibits the coloring of butterine or oleomargarine for market purposes, has been signed by Gov. Tanner. The bill was backed by the Elgin dairymen and was bitterly opposed by butterine makers all over the country.

Chicago, June 16.—As a result of the signing of the butterine bill, the manufacture of butterine in Illinois will practically cease on July 1. Four firms are engaged in the business in Chicago and 30,000,000 pounds of the imitation butter is turned out every year, on which an internal revenue tax of two cents a pound, or \$6,000,000, is paid. Armour & Co. and Swift & Co., both of which firms have plants in Kansas City, will probably remove their machinery to that city, while G. H. Hammond & Co. and Braun & Fitts are expected to move to Hammond, Ind. The closing of the establishments here will throw several hundred men out of work. It is estimated that the operation of the new law will put \$3,000,000 yearly into the pockets of the farmers.

DELAY IS CERTAIN.

President McKinley Will Not Take Action as to Cuban Affairs Until a New Minister to Madrid Is Installed.

Washington, June 16.—It can be stated as the result of Tuesday's cabinet meeting that no important action relating to Cuba will be taken by the administration until the new minister to Madrid has been chosen and is at his post ready for the duties of the mission. This fact is significant, in that it means that some weeks must elapse before the president will take any action whatever vital to the relations of this government and Cuba.

The question was discussed briefly yesterday, but the situation so far as Cuban action is concerned is just the same as it has been for weeks. The difficulty of finding a man satisfactory to the president to fill the post at Madrid delays action and Mr. McKinley is no nearer a selection for the post than he was at the beginning of the administration. The delay is somewhat vexatious to the administration, which is anxious to begin negotiations with Spain looking to the amelioration of the condition of affairs in Cuba as speedily as possible.

Their 29th Annual Session.

Pittsburg, June 16.—The 29th annual session of the national council of the Junior Order of American Mechanics began in Elks' hall yesterday. When Rev. W. D. Lichtler, state councillor, called the convention to order there were about 900 delegates and visitors present. Mayor Ford welcomed the delegates in a happy address. The response was made by Rev. H. H. Slaughter, state councillor of Missouri, after which National Councillor Shanor took charge and requested all but members of the national council to retire. The council then went into executive session and National Councillor Shanor delivered his annual address.

Big Seizure of "Queer."

New York, June 16.—On the steamer Alene, which arrived Tuesday from Costa Rica, there came a safe guarded by two United States secret service detectives. It contained nearly \$500,000 in Costa Rican counterfeit money. Chief Hazen was informed early in May that the Costa Rica authorities had arrested two men who were concerned in an attempt to overthrow the provisional government and had found upon them thousands of counterfeit notes. These, it was learned, were made in great quantities in this city and vicinity. Chief Hazen sent agents to investigate the plot and this was the result.

Success of the Tailors' Strike.

New York, June 16.—Yesterday there was a rush of clothing contractors to settle with the striking tailors. Thirty contractors opened their shops and 800 tailors went to work in them. All but 3,500 of the striking tailors have returned to work and it is expected that all the contractors will yield before next week.

Spooner's Proposal Not Indorsed.

Washington, June 16.—The republican caucus Monday night determined not to incorporate in the tariff bill the amendment proposed by Senator Spooner to postpone for six months the time when certain features of the sugar schedule should go into effect, with the intention of compelling the trust to dispose of the surplus sugar that has been imported pending the consideration of the tariff bill at a rate which would not allow it a great profit. The position taken by the senators was that it would be impracticable to have various portions of the bill go into effect at different times.



CORNELIUS N. BLISS.
(Secretary of the Interior, Who Has Charge of the Indians.)

Horse said: "I was born at the foot of Black Hills, where there is a hill called Bear hill. A little south of that there are two creeks, and a fork formed. I was born between these creeks. I am 55 years old. Since I was born I have been living about and around the Black Hills and Platte river, running up north, and Tongue river and Little Big Horn, at the foot of the Rocky mountains. I have traveled around through that part of the country, and especially around Black Hills and north and south of that.

"There are four chiefs now living. I am the leader of that band of the Ogallala Sioux. Since I was 18 years old I began to be a warrior and prominent in warfare. At the time I was 24 years old, and became a man by marrying a woman, we were living near the Black Hills on a creek called Bear Lodge. Our people came together then in great numbers, and they put up a large tent. It consisted of ten tents put together, and made a lodge. It was a gathering of the people generally. The officers of the day came and led me to the place of honor. Then they brought Young Man Afraid of Horse, and then Sword, and the fourth man they brought was Crazy Horse. Young Man Afraid of Horse withdrew from the chieftainship. I am not descended from any chief, but I earned my chieftainship.

"I earned it in public life in warfare. My grandfather was a chief, but my father refused to be appointed chief,